

transport company officials shall immediately notify appropriate law enforcement officials in the jurisdiction where the escape occurs, and the governmental entity that contracted with the private prisoner transport company for the transport of the escaped violent prisoner.

(10) Minimum standards for the safety of violent prisoners in accordance with applicable Federal and State law.

(c) **FEDERAL STANDARDS.**—Except for the requirements of subsection (b)(6), the regulations promulgated under this Act shall not provide stricter standards with respect to private prisoner transport companies than are applicable, without exception, to the United States Marshals Service, Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service when transporting violent prisoners under comparable circumstances.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) **PENALTY.**—Any person who is found in violation of the regulations established by this Act shall—

(1) be liable to the United States for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for each violation and, in addition, to the United States for the costs of prosecution; and

(2) make restitution to any entity of the United States, of a State, or of an inferior political subdivision of a State, which expends funds for the purpose of apprehending any violent prisoner who escapes from a prisoner transport company as the result, in whole or in part, of a violation of regulations promulgated pursuant to section 4(a).

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMEMBERING PEARL HARBOR DAY AND OUR NATION'S HEROES

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, on this day in 1941, Japan attacked and launched a sudden stealth attack on the United States by bombing the naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This sneak attack on Pearl Harbor caused widespread destruction and death, similar to the devastation and destruction that would become an all too unfortunate characteristic of World War II.

This day, which will live in infamy, began our Nation's involvement in a war which Americans will never forget. Our World War II veterans served our Nation proudly and made great sacrifices to protect our country and our future. As a veteran myself, I greatly admire the courage and fortitude of those who served in World War II.

The United States is the leader of the world today because of their valiant contributions. On this solemn day, Mr. Speaker, I encourage every Member to take a moment and recognize the service and sacrifice of our veterans, especially those Americans who had to witness two world wars in one century. You made our Nation what it is today. We all thank you.

TRIBUTE TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEW JERSEY

(Mr. PASCRELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today and bring attention to a report that was recently released by the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education. The report, entitled "Measuring Up 2000," found New Jersey is among the country's best places to live for families that have college-bound students in their household.

One reason is that New Jersey's elementary and secondary education rates are among the top in the Nation which is what prepares our college-bound students. In fact, New Jersey students have a 92 percent high school graduation rate and high SAT and advance placement scores. Fifty-four percent of high school freshmen enrolled in college after completion of high school and 39 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college.

New Jersey's institutions of higher learning also achieved high scores in categories such as preparation, participation, benefits, and affordability.

As a former teacher and Congressman for the Eighth Congressional District, I am very proud of this report. I ask all the Members to read it. I think it would be very worthwhile.

WORKING TOGETHER ON ENERGY POLICY

(Mr. KNOLLENBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, despite years of record economic expansion, there are storm clouds gathering on the horizon. One of those dark clouds is American energy policy, which for the last 8 years has been, in effect, an anti-energy policy, thwarting domestic energy supplies and driving up costs with needless regulations.

As winter sets in, natural gas and crude oil prices are at record levels and it is the American worker who must shoulder these increases. As Governor Bush points out, we need to unite across party lines and work together for the American people. Formulating a new domestic energy policy is a perfect place to start.

Together we can ensure that new energy technologies receive proper R&D funding. We can reduce our over-reliance on foreign oil through environmentally sound domestic production. We can reduce pollution without resorting to flawed emissions trading schemes; and we can combine forces to see that clean coal, natural gas, nuclear, and hydro continue to provide the reliable and safe energy that drives the U.S. economy.

ON ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the election mess in Florida and the closeness of the election throughout the Nation has cemented the fact that we must reform the electoral college.

Today, I have introduced legislation to amend the Constitution to provide two middle-of-the-road options. Neither will totally scrap the system, yet both will allow the voters more of a voice in electing the President.

The first resolution, or the proportional plan, will change the electoral college system by awarding electoral votes in each State based on the percentage of the popular vote gained by each ticket in that State. For instance, if one candidate got 60 percent of the popular vote in a State, he would get 60 percent of the electoral votes of that State and the other candidate getting 40 percent would get 40 percent of the votes in that State.

The second bill, or the district plan, will award one electoral vote to the candidate who wins in each congressional district in the country with the additional two electoral votes of each State awarded to the winner of the popular vote in each State.

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This plan is already in place in Maine and Nebraska, and several State legislatures are going to be considering adopting it. It just does not seem right, as we have the current situation in Florida, where all the electoral votes of that State hinge on a few hundred votes either way.

So I offer these two proposals as a way to begin the discussion and further this debate. There is a place for tradition in our country and a place for reform, and I think these proposals offer an equitable balance between the two.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The Chair will proceed to recognize Members for Special Order speeches without prejudice to the possible resumption of legislative business.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

COMMENDING SOUTH DAKOTA'S WILL MERCHEN AND JOSH HEUPEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from South